



"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON, KY. THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1840

NO. 13.—VOL. 55.

PRINTED EVERY THURSDAY, AT
No. 6 & 7, Hunt's Row, Water Street,
FOR DANIEL BRADFORD,
Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.
Publishing Office, Main Street, a few doors below Brennan's Hotel.

TERMS.
Subscription.—For one year, in advance, \$2 50; if not paid within six months, \$3 00, and if not paid within the year, \$3 50.
No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.
Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be **POST PAID**, or they will not be taken out of the Office.
Advertising.—One square of 14 lines, or less, 3 times, \$1 50; 3 months, \$4; 6 months, \$7 50; 12 months, \$15. Longer ones in proportion.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

THE public are hereby directed to the medical advertisements of Dr. Harlich's Celebrated Compound Strengthening Tonic, and German Aperient Pills, which are a medicine of great value, discovered by O. F. Harlich, a celebrated physician at Altdorf, Germany, which has been used with unparalleled success throughout Germany. This medicine consists of two kinds, viz: the German Aperient, and the Compound Strengthening Tonic Pills. They are each put up in small packs, and should both be used to effect a permanent cure. Those who are afflicted would do well to make a trial of this invaluable medicine, as they never produce sickness or nausea while using. A safe and effectual remedy for

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,

and all stomach complaints; pain in the side, liver complaints, loss of appetite, flatulency, indigestion of the heart, general debility, nervous irritability, sick headache, female diseases, spasmodic affections, rheumatism, asthma, consumption, &c. The German Aperient Pills are to cleanse the stomach and purify the blood. The Tonic or Strengthening Pills are to strengthen and invigorate the nerves and digestive organs and give tone to the stomach, as all diseases originate from impurities of the blood and disordered stomach. This mode of treating diseases is pursued by all practical physicians, which experience has taught them to be the only remedy to effect a cure. They are not only recommended and prescribed by the most experienced physicians in their daily practice, but also taken by those gentlemen themselves whenever they feel the symptoms of those diseases, in which they know them to be efficacious. This is the case in all large cities in which they have an extensive sale. It is not to be understood that these medicines will cure all diseases merely by purifying the blood—this they will not do; but they certainly will, and sufficient authority of daily proofs asserting that those medicines, taken as recommended by the directions which accompany them, will cure a great majority of diseases of the stomach, lungs, and liver, by which impurities of the blood are occasioned.

Ask for Dr. Harlich's Compound Strengthening Tonic, and German Aperient Pills.

Principal office for the sale of this medicine, is at No. 19 North Eighth st., Philadelphia, Pittsburgh office, 41 St. Clair street.

For sale by J. C. Noble, Lexington.

Dec. 21, 1839.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—Dr. O. Harlich's Compound Strengthening Tonic, and German Aperient Pills. These pills remove all those distressing diseases which Females are liable to be afflicted with. They remove those morbid secretions which when retained, soon induce a number of diseases and often times render females unhappy and miserable all their lives. These pills used according to directions, immediately create a new and healthy action throughout the whole system by purifying the blood, and giving strength to the stomach, and bowels, at the same time relieving the pain in the side, back and loins, giving appetite and invigorating the system again to its proper functions and restoring tranquil repose.

Ask for Dr. Harlich's Compound Strengthening Tonic, and German Aperient Pills.

Principal Office, No. 19, North Eighth Street Philadelphia, Pittsburgh office 41, St. Clair street.

For sale by J. C. Noble, Lexington.

Dec. 21, 1839.

RHEUMATISM, entirely cured by the use of Dr. O. Harlich's Compound Strengthening Tonic, and German Aperient Pills. Mr. Solomon Wilson of Chester county, Pa., afflicted for two years with the above distressing disease, of which he had to use his crutches for eighteen months, his symptoms were excruciating pain in all his joints, especially in his hip, shoulders, and ankles, pain increasing always towards evening attended with heat. Mr. Wilson, was at one time not able to move his limbs on account of the pain being so great, he being advised by a friend of his to procure Dr. Harlich's pills of which he sent to the agent in West Chester and procured some; on using the medicine the third day the pain disappeared and his strength increased, and in three weeks was able to attend to his business, which he had not done for eighteen months; for the benefit of others afflicted, he wished these lines published that they may be relieved, and again enjoy the pleasures of a healthy life.

Principal Office, No. 19 North Eighth st. Philadelphia, Pittsburgh office, 41, St. Clair street.

For sale by J. C. Noble, Lexington.

ACUTE BRONCHITIS, A FORERUNNER OF CONSUMPTION.—This disease is very much like a common catarrh, it generally commences like an ordinary cold, with Lassitude, Chills, slight cough and oppression and tightness about the breast. In many instances the disease seems at first of no very serious character. As the disease continues the oppression in the breast increases, the countenance becomes expressive of anxiety, the respiration becomes more and more laborious, sometimes a wheezing or rattling sound, as if the air was forced through a narrow aperture clogged with viscid fluid. To neglect this disease it may be of serious consequence, but by a timely application to Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, with a strict attention to the directions, all these unpleasant effects will be removed. Be careful, as it is sold no place except at No. 19 North Eighth st., or at the respective agents.

Principal office, No. 19, North Eighth st. Philadelphia, Pittsburgh office, 41 St. Clair st.

For sale by J. C. Noble, Lexington.

Lexington, Jan. 30, 1840.—5m.

SIXO REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living four miles from Lexington, Ky. on the Tule's Creek road, about the 20th of August, a Negro Man named SPENCER, about 23 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, straight and well made, of dark color, although not a jet black, talks quick when spoken to; had on a blue cloth frock coat, white pantaloons, and fur hat; the remainder of his clothes were left at my house. He was lately purchased from Mr. Horace Buckner of Bowling Green, Ky. and will probably attempt to make his way to that place, or Louisville to Mr. Samuel Dickinson's, where he formerly lived.

If the above slave is taken out of Kentucky, the above reward, or if in the State \$50, will be paid, on his delivery at my house. B. A. ATCHISON.

Lexington, Ky. September 9, 1839—37-4f

For the Kentucky Gazette.

TIME.

What is Time? I ask'd myself,
I did not know, so then I wept,
And as I stood an old man pass'd,
His head was white, he down was cast,
I ask'd him what was Time?

He said young man be silent, and
Do not presume to ask me that,
For I have liv'd full fourscore years,
I've fought and bled and shed my tears,
But what Time is I cannot tell.

I ask'd the spirits of the dead,
Sages who wrote, warriors who bled,
They rose up from their graves and said
Time is a thing, for man 'twas made;
So then amaz'd I stood.

Some say Time is an island free
Plac'd in the ocean of Eternity,
And that the waves beat on the shore
Till Time itself shall be no more;
And then 'twill sink in ruin.

I saw a man from heaven descend,
And stand upon the sea and land,
And swear by Him that rules on high
And reigns o'er earth and sea and sky,
That Time shall be no more.

Time must be left by all below,
We to eternity must go,
And rise to heaven or sink to woe,
The God of heaven decrees it so.
I put my trust in Christ.

JUNIUS.

March 21, 1840.

From the Louisville Public Advertiser.

CYNTHIANA, March 9, 1840.

MR. S. PENN, JR:

Sir:—I have noticed in the Louisville Journal of the 19th of February a piece over the signature of Wayne; and some remarks in the same paper of the 29th in both of which my name is made use of in a very liberal manner, in relation to the indisposition of Gen. Harrison to pursue Gen. Proctor and the British army, with their savage allies, in the fall of 1813, from Sandwich, in Upper Canada.

I enclose you, for publication, copies and extracts of letters, calculated to counteract the attempt to injure me, the originals of which are in my possession, and can be seen at any time.

Respectfully, your ob't servant,

JOS. DESHA.

LEXINGTON, 22d June, 1816.

Sir—You have been given up to me as the author of a calumny which was the principal, if not the sole cause of that vote of the Senate of the United States which expunged my name from the resolution of thanks to the northwestern army.

I have therefore to ask of you, whether you have ever said, or insinuated to any member of Congress, or other persons, that I was forced by the remonstrance of Gov. Shelby, to pursue the British army in the fall of 1813, and that the Governor had said to me on that occasion, "that it was immaterial what I did—he was determined to follow Proctor with the Kentucky troops alone." If there were no other motive for inquiry, I conceive it my duty to convince the individuals who composed the army which I had the honor to command, that, not to the misconduct of their General, but to the misfortune of having incurred the hatred of a few individuals, is to be attributed the cruel and unmerited disgrace which has been put upon him, and the delay of that reward which was so justly due to their sufferings, their gallantry and their patriotism.

Major Chambers will receive your answer.

I am, sir, your humble serv't.

WM. HENRY HARRISON.

Hon. JOSEPH DESHA, Mason co., Ky.

MAYSICK, Ky., June 28, 1816.

Sir—Your letter, under date of the 22d inst., was handed to me yesterday by Mr. John Chambers, in which you say I have been given up to you as the author of a calumny, which was the principal, if not the sole cause of that vote of the Senate of the United States which expunged my name from the resolution of thanks to the northwestern army.

I spurn the expression of calumny. It is not in my character to calumniate. I have always took a pride in fair sailing and plain dealing, and hold myself bound to defend any expressions that fall from me. You ask of me whether I have ever said or insinuated to any member of Congress, or other person, that you were forced by the remonstrance of Gov. Shelby, to pursue the British army in the fall of 1813, and that the Gov. had said to you on that occasion, that it was immaterial what you did, he was determined to follow Proctor with the Kentucky troops alone; which question I answer positively in the negative. I know nothing of any conversation which took place between you and Gov. Shelby on the subject. I believe that the Governor, as well as the whole of the Kentucky troops, were anxious to pursue the enemy; but what passed between you and the Governor I know nothing about. As to the Governor threatening to pursue, with the Kentucky troops alone, without your approbation, I never believed it. I was not of the Council, except in the General Council, consequently was unapprized of what passed between you and Gov. Shelby. I was not advised with, on any occasion, except when the General Council was held; I do not know that it was proper I should be, and am sure I did not wish it. But this I attributed to misrepresentation, as I believe one of the greatest enemies I

had was a member of your family. But now I will state what I have said. I stated to one or two of my friends, but without authority to mention it again, that in the council of General officers convened at Sandwich, for the purpose of determining whether it was proper to pursue or not, you stated the policy of pursuing was doubtful; that the scent was cold, the enemy having a great start of us; that provisions were getting scarce; that the enemy could move their troops with great facility, and might, perhaps, be able to meet the retreating army before we could overtake them. This was certainly all rational. To which I replied that it was true that the enemy had a great start of us; that the scent was cold; but that I thought it our duty to make the attempt; that we had done nothing yet, and that I believed the Kentuckians would consider themselves disgraced to return without at least making one effort; and as to the enemy from below being able to meet the retreating army, I observed that it was true in the winter, when there was snow, with their carriages, they could move their troops with great facility, but that they had to march on foot as well as we had; that Gen. Wilkinson was below with a formidable army, and if he did not do any thing of a decisive character, he would at least keep the enemy in check. Therefore I apprehended no danger from that quarter. That if we could not overtake Proctor, (which I myself thought doubtful,) we could at least push him so close as to make him drop his heavy baggage, and prevent him from establishing himself on the Thames, as was expected he would; therefore my voice was for a speedy pursuit. I do not recollect to have mentioned my reply when I spoke of the business; but this was the substance of it: I stated, that when the question was put in the Council, it was decided unanimously in favor of a speedy pursuit, to which you cheerfully acquiesced. This is what I have stated to one or two of my friends. But any thing that was stated in the Senate on the subject to which you allude, by a gentleman, was never told him by me, nor was he authorized by me to make such statements. I regret as much as you can, any delay that has taken place in rewarding the gallantry, sufferings and patriotism of those brave men who achieved the capture of Proctor's army, and defeated the savage allies of Britain. I, as well as yourself, witnessed the exertions, the hardships and sufferings they had to encounter and surmount. My sympathies were never higher than they were on witnessing the difficulties in the seven days' march from Detroit, round the lake, to our horses, at Portage, when the troops were nearly exhausted, and many sick; to many of whom the wading of swamps, marshes, and deep and wide waters, was death.

If this answer to your questions should be satisfactory, it is well.

I am your humble serv't,

JOS. DESHA.

Gen. WM. H. HARRISON.

Extract of a letter from Col. David Walker, a member of Congress residing in Logan county, under date of Nov. 3d, 1816.

"I am truly sorry to hear Gen. Harrison has been induced to injure your standing, because I ever thought the General a man of discrimination. As to his disposition to pursue Gen. Proctor from Sandwich, where we were, in Canada, I cannot say that I remember to have heard from his own mouth that he thought it unwise, but I remember well, that the impression on the minds of all the officers, whom I heard converse on the subject, was, that the General, at least, doubted our success, and such was my opinion, that Proctor's army would not have been taken had not our venerable Governor insisted on the pursuit, in which I am convinced he was supported by your opinion, as well as a decided majority of the officers in council. I know, that, to my mind, the overtaking and defeating the British and Indian army was certain, because, from experience, I knew them both to be cowardly upon the least reverse of fortune. I could not have been a spectator of the least discomfiture, had I not seen the very delicate situation Gen. Harrison was placed in, and must have had a very slight opinion of his understanding had I not have thought he saw it better than I did.—Thus I thought the General reasoned: 'If I urge the pursuit, and any misfortune should follow, on me only, the censure lights, and if success should crown our arms, the Kentucky volunteers being the most numerous part of my army, and commanded by officers of known discretion as well as valor, will reap the laurels. I am now in possession of Malden; my avowed object in the campaign, and thereto added Sandwich and Detroit; is it now proper for my individual fame to take a course in which I may lose and cannot expect to gain?' These are the reasons I supposed suggested themselves to Gen. Harrison, and therefore did I, without much inquiry, fall into the persuasion that he had rather return from Sandwich.—On this and much more important subjects, I hope to have the pleasure of conversing personally with you in your and my lodgings in the city.

"Good night, my dear General.

"DAVID WALKER.

"To Maj. Gen. JOSEPH DESHA."

Extracts of a letter from Brig. Gen. John E. King, to Maj. Gen. Joseph Desha, dated Cumberland county, Nov. 16th, 1816.

To that portion which relates to the proceedings of the council held at Sandwich in 1813, I will to the best of my abilities, answer. Your first question is: "Was it not your belief that the council was convened for the purpose of determining whether it was proper to pursue or not?" It was my belief that the policy of pursuit was the first and the root the second cause of the council being held. Gen. Harrison's address and communications made to the board were of such length that I cannot with precision recite them; neither do I pretend scarcely to recollect the observations of any of the members in detail, but to the best of

my recollection General Harrison remarked on the possibility of a reinforcement, the precaution necessary to be used in pursuit, and as well as I now recollect, when speaking of the latter, he quoted the pursuit and defeat of Col. Dudley—the mention of Dudley's defeat I perfectly recollect. When Gen. Harrison was speaking of a reinforcement, Gen. Adair commenced speaking, when he was interrupted by General Harrison, who said: "Gentlemen, it is contrary to the articles of war for aids to be members of a General Council, but from General Adair's military character and great skill, I move that he be considered a member of this Council; upon the question being put, he was, I think, unanimously admitted." General Harrison then said: "Gen. Adair proceed." General Adair said: "I was going to ask, what probability there was of a reinforcement?" Gen. Harrison then went on at some length with a detail. You followed, I think, by making sundry remarks on the condition, movements, &c., of the central army, from information. Many questions, answers and observations took place, of which I, have no distinct recollection, until it appeared to me a unanimous sentiment prevailed that a reinforcement was improbable, the practicability of overhauling, I think, was then taken up—the number of British and of the Indians—the number of days they were ahead of us, &c., briefly detailed, I believe by Gen. Harrison. Upon which I became confirmed in an opinion which I had entertained from the time of our arrival at Sandwich from Amherstburg, that Gov. Shelby and each and every one of his officers believed the enemy could be overhauled, and was determined on pursuit as related to themselves. I do not recollect that any direct question was ever put on this point, and in my opinion, it would have been only formal, and perfectly useless, as it must have been perfectly obvious to Gen. Harrison and every person in the council-room that Gov. Shelby and every one of his officers present were resolved on pursuit, and impatient for the order.

As to your second question, "Do you believe that Harrison would have pursued the enemy if it had not been for Shelby and his officers?" This question I conceive must have been intended to apply to the inclination of Gen. Harrison; for, without the aid of Shelby and his army Harrison was far short of the means necessary for pursuit in my opinion; and from every thing of which I am advised previous to the decision, Gen. Harrison was not inclined to pursue. Therefore, take it either way, my answer must be (in my opinion) he would not have pursued the enemy if it had not been for Shelby and his officers.

October 9th, 1816.

DEAR SIR:—You call on me as the adjutant General, under Gov. Shelby in the fall of 1813, to state my opinion respecting Gen. Harrison's movements after he crossed the lake into Canada. You also wish me to say what my impressions were as to Gen. Harrison's pursuing Gen. Proctor up the river Trench, if he had not been urged to do so by Gov. Shelby and other officers of the army. I was in no council at Sandwich, and when at that place I did not hear Gen. Harrison give his opinion on the subject of pursuing Proctor. I do know that Gov. Shelby, from the moment we heard that Proctor had fled, was determined to pursue him.—The day we marched from Sandwich, it appeared to me to be the opinion of the army, it was the Governor's doing, and if we had not taken Proctor's army, the many curses I heard him get when pursuing, would have been doubled on our return.

I do believe Gen. Harrison had doubts as to the pursuit of Proctor, and the following are the reasons I have for thinking so. There was a waste of time more than an army in our situation ought to have experienced, from the day we sailed from Portage river to Bass Island, three days. The 25th of Sept. we sailed to Middle Sister Island, and staid one day nearly in sight of Malden. Proctor burnt the fort that day, or the day we landed on Sister Island. The 27th Sept. we landed on the Canada shore and marched that night to Malden. The next day we marched eight or nine miles, and the next day ten or eleven miles to Sandwich, which was the 29th Sept. We staid at Sandwich until the 2nd of Oct. Our provisions were not bettered by any one of those delays. Col. Johnson's regiment got to Detroit as soon as we got to Sandwich, and did not commence crossing the Detroit river till late in the second day. There were but 120 or 130 regulars marched from Sandwich with the army in pursuit of Proctor, which I thought extraordinary. Whether it was the delays, or Johnson's not crossing, or the few regulars that moved with the army, or what passed in council, I cannot tell, but it is clearly my opinion that the impressions of a majority of the army were that Gen. Harrison was opposed to the pursuit of Proctor, and placed the responsibility on the Governor, and if Proctor's army had not been taken, the Governor would have borne the blame, and the curses of a large majority of the army for their privations and hard marching. I am your friend, and humble servant.

JO. McDOWELL.

Gen. JOSEPH DESHA,

Washington city.

MASON COUNTY, Ky., Nov. 4th, 1816.

Gen. Joseph Desha: Sir—Noticing in the public prints a correspondence between you and Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, in which there appears a misunderstanding, and makes it necessary that I should state what I know on the subject, agreeably to the best of my recollection. I was a member of the council of general officers, held at Sandwich, opposite Detroit, in Upper Canada, in the fall of 1813, and understood the council was convened by General Harrison, for the purpose of determining on the policy or propriety of pursuing Gen. Proctor and the British army. Gen. Harrison seemed by his expressions to throw every obstacle in the way of pursuit, such as "the scent was cold—provisions were scarce, the enemy had

a great start of us—that the enemy could move their troops with great facility, and possibly might meet the retreating army from below—and upon the whole, that the policy of pursuit was, at least, doubtful. Gen. Harrison made many other remarks, which have, from lapse of time, slipped my memory. I don't recollect particularly the remarks you made in reply to the General, but I considered them such as were well calculated to counteract the obstacles the General threw in against pursuit. I recollect that the general voice in the council was in favor of a speedy pursuit, and that after a decision the General acquiesced. I have no hesitation in believing that the council was convened for the purpose of determining on the policy of pursuit, and from the remarks made, that Gen. Harrison would not have pursued the enemy, but for the anxiety and urgency of Governor Shelby and his general officers in favor of a speedy pursuit. I recollect, after a pursuit was determined on, the subject of going by Long Point was mentioned, but immediately abandoned. I am not inimical to Gen. Harrison, and would not wish to say any thing calculated to injure him, but justice has compelled me to make the above statement.

I am your obedient servant,

DAVID CHILES, late B. G.

2d B. Ky. Vol.

Gen. JOSEPH DESHA, Mayslick, Ky.

LAWRENCEBURG, August 25th, 1835.

DEAR SIR:—Since my arrival in this place, I have fallen in company with one of the committee of arrangements for the celebration of the battle of the 5th of October, 1813, on the Thames, who signified to me the determination of the committee to procure the attendance on that day at Frankfort of yourself, Gen. Adair and myself, the only remaining general officers of the volunteers under the command of Governor Shelby.

I understand the design of the committee in having us present is, that the true history of that campaign should be exhibited, and that the patriotism and heroism of the venerable Shelby should not be cast into the shade by making Harrison the hero, as the aristocracy are attempting to do, by their Harrison festivals and dinner speeches.

I should be glad to have a personal interview with you and General Adair before the 5th of October, as I hope to attend. It will be out of my power to see either of you before that time, I expect, and have concluded to drop you a line, and request you to inform me by letter, whether you still have the letter I wrote you while in Congress upon the subject of Harrison's conduct in relation to the pursuit of Proctor. I remember the substance of the letter, but wish to know whether you recollect what occurred at the council of war in Sandwich. I should dislike to make a statement of facts, if you or Gen. Adair did not also recollect in substance the same.

I well recollect that my impression at the time was, and ever since has been, that Gen. Harrison was opposed to the pursuit of Proctor—many objections were made—that the enemy had gotten all the good horses in the country—that the scent was cold, and that we could not overtake the enemy. Difficulties in relation to the route the army should take in the pursuit were started. Major Watkins, the Geographer, was called in, and from his statement, the route stated by Gen. Harrison to be the nearest, was abandoned without taking a vote.—And on the question, "shall we go in pursuit of the enemy?" being put by General Harrison, Shelby rose upon his feet and exclaimed, "we will go," with much energy and warmth—the Kentucky officers to a man did the same. The Governor immediately ordered that the general officer who first had his brigade ready to march, should take the front. All this was done promptly, as far as I could discover, without consulting with Gen. Harrison or any one else. I mention these things to you that you may be able in your answer to let me know whether you recollect them, and that the enemy may not have it in their power to say that I remember too much, or more than any body else.

I am, dear sir, with sentiments of esteem and respect, your friend and humble servant,

JAMES ALLEN.

Gen. JOSEPH DESHA,

Cynthiana, Harrison county.

THE BLOODHOUNDS.

We notice a good deal of writing about the said dogs, imported from Cuba. One member of Congress has demanded of Mr. Poinsett all information respecting them—the press, with a sympathy equal to their commendations of the murderers of the *Amistad*, is denouncing it as cruel, and the duke knows what; whilst not a word of regret falls for the sacrificed soldier, and the murder of women and children, by the treacherous enemy. We should like to know where is the harm in using dogs more than *Cott's rifle*,—one is a terrific instrument of destruction,—the dog merely scents out the hiding place of the enemy, it is impossible to distinguish his trail. No spot can afford him a covert, if the bloodhound is on his scent—and he must either fight, run, or be captured. We apprehend these results to be desirable; we know the people of Florida wish them. Engine after engine of destruction is invited—and he who can most readily blow up a garrison, or sink a vessel of war, is thought to deserve well of his country; but to hunt up these rascally and murderous Indians, is wrong, very wrong. Shame on the false and wretched sympathy of such cant;—better, far better would it be for these morbid and Indian loving men, of our own language and complexion to furnish the enemy with powder, place the knife in his hand, and teach him the secret way of stealing into our dwellings, in the shade of night, to sweep us from life—than by creating a false sympathy in their behalf, prevent us from the capture or death of the murderous vagabonds.—*St. Aug. News.*

T. C. TUPPER, of Madison, Mississippi, has been tried for killing Mr. Cook last winter, and acquitted.

TWENTY-SYXTH CONGRESS,
 FIRST SESSION.
 IN SENATE
 THURSDAY, March 5 1840.
 BANKRUPT LAW.

Mr. BENTON presented a petition from the city of New York, signed by Wm. S. Parrot, and one hundred and fifty others, praying for the establishment of a uniform bankrupt law in the United States.

Mr. BENTON said that the petitioners, sending their petition to him, a Senator from another State, while their own State was represented on this floor, clearly expected from him something more than its mere presentation; they evidently expected him to say something on the subject matter of the petition, and probably of his own sentiments in relation to it. In this he had no objection to gratify them. He had been long enough in the Senate, and attentive enough to questions of public interest, to have formed an opinion in relation to the bankrupt question, and, having formed it, he had no objection to express it on any proper occasion.

Assuming the present to be a proper occasion, he would go on to say that, twice since he had been a member of the Senate, the subject of a general bankrupt law had been pressed upon Congress—once in the House of Representatives, near twenty years ago, and again in the Senate about a dozen years ago. With the first of these movements he had nothing to do, the bill which originated in the House of Representatives having been rejected in that body without coming to the Senate; in the second movement he acted a decided part, and was one general law against bankrupts. In the final question he voted against the bill, and should so vote again in relation to a general bankrupt law which should not be applicable to corporations as well as to persons.

Mr. B. went on to say that there was a general movement going on at this time, in the principal cities, in favor of a national bankrupt law: and petitions were daily arriving in the Senate in favor of the object. All this was very natural after the wrecks which had been made in the commercial world by the expansions, contractions and explosions of the paper system within the last seven years. It was all very natural; but to give a chance of success to the movement, it must emerge from the narrow boundaries of a class, and spread out upon a broad basis, and assume a general and national form. A bankrupt bill for merchants and traders only, cannot be expected to pass. It has been tried often and has failed. To fail again would be the inevitable fate of such a movement, and that by a larger vote than heretofore; for, all the reasons for including other classes have now become stronger than ever. Persons who are not merchants or traders have been carried away by the spirit of the times, and have been involved in debts from which they see no means of extrication. These have a right to the relief of a bankrupt law, as well as those regularly engaged in the trade; at the same time they should not be subject to the compulsory application of the law. With them the application of the law should be voluntary and optional; it should only be applied to them on their own petition; while with those regularly in trade, and particularly bound to know the laws of trade, and to obey these laws, the application of the law should be compulsory, and should take effect upon the petition of a given proportion of the creditors. This extension of the principle of the act would make it universal in its application to persons; its extension to corporations would be all that would be wanting to make it entirely national, and fully applicable to every case in which the relation of debtor and creditor existed. Now the question, why should not these corporations be subject to the same law for bankrupts to which natural persons are subject? and the answer is, that they ought to be so subject—that their number—their wealth—their privileges—their duties—their conduct—their artificial structure—their relation to the community, and the relation of the community to them; their power over the States in forcing a violation of contracts, and the tender of paper money, and the duty of Congress to prevent the States from impairing contracts, or making any thing but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts; all these circumstances and considerations point out corporations, not merely as the fit and proper, but as the pre-eminently fit and proper subjects for the application of a bankrupt law.

Their number is excessive, and the number of persons belonging to each corporation is great. Take a single branch of these corporations—the banks—and see the number of persons interested in them, and see what a gap in a national law their exemption from the bankrupt act would make. Their number is computed at near one thousand; at an average of forty or fifty stockholders to each, a mass of forty or fifty thousand men would be given; all to be exempt from the operation of a national law. Yet this is only the beginning—it is the commencement only of the exempted class. The banks, numerous as they are, are not the only ones in the vast sum of the corporations. The whole Union is filled with these artificial beings—bodies of men associated for trade or business—protected by acts of incorporation, and engaged in every conceivable pursuit of which the head or hand of man is capable. To say that there are ten thousand of these corporations in the Union, would be to make a guess in a case where certainty is unattainable, and where the guess would be as apt to be under as to be over the mark. At the small estimate of twenty or thirty members to each of these corporations, there would result a body of two or three hundred thousand men to be exempted from a law called uniform and national.

The wealth of the corporations is great; the property which they hold is enormous, and they constitute themselves debtors to the whole community. Associated wealth is now the order of the day; chartered incorporations possess an immense proportion of the wealth of the country. In subjecting the property, debts, and effects of an ordinary merchant or trader, to distribution under a bankrupt law, I have no idea of exempting from the same process the immense and almost boundless wealth held by chartered and associated companies.

The privileges of corporations are also great. They possess great and extraordinary privileges, and I have no idea of adding to the number of these privileges by exempting them from the operation of a law directed against other debtors. They have the benefit of all the laws against debtors; if a bankrupt bill is passed, they will have the benefit of that also against those who are in debt to them. They will be included in the list of creditors for a pro rata distribution of the debtors'

effects. Then why exempt them from the effects of a law against themselves, the benefit of which they have against others. These corporations have privileges enough already, and far too many. It is not extension, but diminution of privileges, which they ought to look for. Many of them pay no taxes; the property of the stockholder is not liable for the debts of the institution; they sue their debtors, sell their property, and put their bodies in jail. They have the privilege of stamping bills of paper with figures and pictures, and forcing it upon the community for money; they have the privilege of usury; for they may lend, and that by law, three or more paper dollars for each silver one they possess. In addition to all this, they take the privilege of becoming bankrupt whenever they please. They practice bankruptcy when and how they please; they have given examples enough of that within these three years past; and it is to be tolerated that these corporations, in addition to all their other vast privileges and exemptions from law, are also to have the privilege of being bankrupt, and afflicting the country with the evils of bankruptcy, without being themselves subject to the laws of bankruptcy?

The duties of these corporations make them peculiarly fit for the remedies of a bankrupt law. Their duties are to pay money, and to pay it punctually. They deal in money; they live by dealing in it; they get rich by dealing in it, and they get possession of the actual money of the country, by promising to pay it back again when wanted. They receive deposits, than which nothing can be more sacred, nor impose a higher obligation to return with fidelity. They exact a credit from the whole community, by their promise to pay on demand the amount of the notes they issue. It is their duty to pay these deposits and these notes, and to pay with fidelity and punctuality. It is their sacred duty to do so; and if they fail in that duty, they are far more fit and proper subjects for the operation of a bankrupt law than the ordinary merchant and trader.

The conduct of these corporations is another reason for subjecting them to the bankrupt law, and that conduct consists in refusing to pay when they can pay! Disability is one thing—disinclination is another. Not to be able to pay, may be unfortunate; not to be willing to pay, must be criminal; and this is the case with the greater part of the non-paying banks of the Union. They affirm their ability to pay; most of them deny that they were under any necessity to stop payment; and affirm that they only did so because others had set the example; some of them in fact are shipping millions of specie to Europe, while denying a shilling to their depositors and note holders at home; and many of them resist resumption by others as well as by themselves. This is the conduct of the non-paying banks; and it is evil conduct—bad conduct—misconduct—and eminently entitles them to the most rigorous treatment against bankrupts.

The artificial structure, and the trustee character of these corporations, is another argument in favor of subjecting them to the bankrupt process. They are artificial, not natural beings; they are trustees, not owners, of the property of the corporation. If the natural man, made by the hand of the Almighty, impressed with his image, and endowed with inherent and inalienable rights by his Creator—one of which is the right of acquiring property; if this natural man may have the property taken out of his hands which is his own, which he has gained by his industry, or received by inheritance from his ancestors, or accepted as a portion with his wife; if this natural man may thus be stripped of his own, and see it placed in the hands of assignees for distribution among his creditors, with what face can the artificial being, called a corporation, which has neither parent, wife, nor child, and whose managers are nothing but trustees, managing property which is not their own—with what face can this artificial being and its trustees, claim an exemption from a process to which the natural man, and his self-owned estate, is to be subject? In one case the owner of the property is substituted by trustees; in the other case it is only a new set of trustees substituting an old set. The assignees of a bankrupt's estate become the trustees of the property for the benefit of the creditors; and if the legal owner may be superseded, and substituted by these legal trustees, why may not a bank director (who are nothing but chartered trustees,) give place to other trustees appointed by the law? The result of their management, supposing the bank over which they preside to commit an act of bankruptcy; the result of their management is a proof that they are either unfortunate, or incapable, or unfaithful trustees; and in either event, it is consonant to justice to change them for others; and this is all that a bankrupt law would propose to do. It would turn over their trust to a new set of trustees, to make a settlement of the concern, and to pay off, as far as possible, the persons to whom they had become indebted, and to whom they were either unwilling or unable to make payment, or among whom they might exercise favoritism; paying some and refusing others.

The relation of these corporations to the community, and the relation of the community to them, is another strong and peculiar reason for subjecting them to the strong arm, and to the equitable provisions of a bankrupt law. Of all the objects upon the earth able to contract debts—of all the classes of debtors, natural or artificial—banks of circulation are the most fit and proper subjects for bankrupt laws. Every part of their structure, and the whole course of their action, mark them out for the application of the remedy which the bankrupt laws apply. They are strong for individuals to contend with; and therefore should be placed in contention with the power of the United States; and happily, that power is vested in the United States by the Federal Constitution. As BANKS Congress cannot exercise any direct legislation over these institutions; as BANKRUPTS, they fall under its jurisdiction. All that Congress has to do then is to exercise its constitutional power over BANKRUPTS; and it will present an authority strong enough to contend with BANKS, and to keep them in subordination to the laws of the country. Their course of action, still more than their great power, renders them peculiarly fit for the bankrupt process. They act in secret, and they exact a general credit from the community. Nobody knows their means, yet every body must trust them. They send "promises to pay" far and wide; they push them into every body's hands; they make them small, that they may get into the hands of small dealers—into the hands of the laborer, the

widow, the child, the ignorant and the helpless. Suddenly the Bank stops payment; it refuses to pay, while professing ability to pay; and all these holders of its "promises" are repulsed from its door, and without remedy.—A few on the spot get a little; the strong and the favored may get their due; the mass become the victims. If it is a suspension, they sell at a discount; if a failure, they lose all. For each holder of a small note to sue on it, is a troublesome and losing business. The only adequate remedy—the only remedy that promises justice to the community—is the bankrupt remedy of assignees to distribute the effects. This makes the real effects available. When a bank stops, it has little or no specie; but it has, or ought to have, a good mass of solvent debts. At present all these debts are unavailable to the community; they go to a few large and favored creditors; and those who are most in need—the holders of the small notes—get nothing. But a stronger view remains to be taken of these debts.—The mass of them are generally due from the stockholders and directors of the bank; and these gentlemen do not make themselves pay. They do not sue themselves, and sell their own property, and put their own bodies in jail.—They serve others so. They sue, sell out, and imprison others; but as to themselves, who are the main debtors, it is quite another affair. They take their time, and usually wait till the notes of the bank are heavily depreciated, and then square off with a few cents in the dollar. They pay their notes in bank with their notes out of bank, bought at a discount. Here, then, is a trying case for the bankrupt remedy. A commission of bankruptcy is the remedy for this evil. A change of the trustees—a substitution of assignees in the place of the directors—is the way to make this class of debtors pay up. A pro rata distribution is the way to do justice to all. Under the bankrupt remedy, every holder of a note, no matter how small in amount the note may be—no matter how far distant from the bank the holder may reside—on forwarding the note to the assignees, he will receive his ratable proportion of the bank's effects; and that without trouble, without expense, and without personal attention from himself.

Besides these great reasons for applying a bankrupt law to corporations, there are other great purposes to be accomplished, and some most sacred duties to be fulfilled, by the same means. Our Constitution contains three most fatal prohibitions upon the States, of which the Federal Government is the guardian and the guarantee, and which are now publicly trodden under foot. No State shall emit bills of credit; no State shall make any thing but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts; no State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts. So says the Constitution! So says that sacred fundamental law which it is the duty of every citizen to protect, preserve and defend. But a new power has sprung up among us, and has annulled all these prohibitions. That new power is the oligarchy of banks! This oligarchy has done what the States dare not do. It has filled the whole land with bills of credit; for all admit that a bank note not convertible at the will of the holder into specie, is a bill of credit. It has set aside the constitutional currency, and made paper money, and even depreciated paper, a forced tender in payment of every debt. It has violated its own contracts, and compelled all individuals, and the Federal Government, and the State Governments, to violate theirs; and has obtained from sovereign States an express sanction, or a silent acquiescence, in this double violation of sacred duties, and in this triple annulment of constitutional obligations. This is what the oligarchy of banks has done, and this is what many of the banks are now doing, and the way to prevent these evils—the way to preserve, protect, and defend our Constitution in these vital particulars, and to do it without a collision with the States—is to exercise our constitutional power of applying a bankrupt law to bankrupt banks.

Mr. B. said there was nothing new in applying a bankrupt law to banks. It was done in England, where NINETY-TWO banks were subjected to the process in the years 1814, '15, and '16; and many others before and since. The remedy was originally directed against bankers, and bankers alone. We got the idea of this law from the English; they got it from the Italians of the middle ages; and these Italians obtained it from the civil law of the Romans. In all these countries—in ancient Rome, in modern Italy, in England—the bankrupt law applied to corporations, and especially to banks and bankers; and it is only in the United States that these institutions have become too powerful to be subject to the laws which apply to them in other countries. In England alone, there is a limitation of application; the Bank of England, the East India Company, and some others, being exempt.

In presenting the petition sent to him from the city of New York, Mr. B. thought it proper to say this much of his opinions in relation to the subject of the petition. It might be of some service to those engaged in calling the attention of Congress to the passage of a general law, to know that by including banks, they may gain some accession—his accession at least—to their cause; and it might be some consolation to the bank-ridden people of this country to know, that they can regulate these institutions, and make them subordinate to the laws of the country, whenever they choose to apply a bankrupt law to them.

Mr. B. concluded with hailing, as one of the auspicious signs of the times—as showing the progress of the age towards correct principles—the enthusiasm with which was received, a few days ago, in a great city, and in a large meeting of mixed politicians, the sentiment of including corporations in the provisions of a general bankrupt law. He alluded

to the great meeting lately held in the city of New York, presided over by the Mayor, (Mr. Varian,) and attended by the business community, without distinction of parties.—In that meeting, Mr. Butler, the late Attorney General of the United States, being called on for his opinion, gave it in favor of including corporations in the same act which should apply to persons; and the sentiment was received with enthusiasm—with vehement applause.

Mr. B. said this was cheering—it was encouragement to go on. Twelve years ago, when himself and a few Senators voted in favor of including banks in the bill then depending, their vote found little or no response in the public bosom. Three years ago, when he made a speech to the same point, he received nothing but solitary responses, coming from individuals, in different parts of the Union. Now the sentiment finds its response in the bosoms of the largest meeting of business men in the first city of the New World; and from this great centre it must go forth to find response from every quarter of the Union.

Mr. B. then presented the petition, which received the usual reference to the Judiciary Committee.

Courtship and approaching Marriage of the Russian Minister.—We cut the following account of an interesting and romantic courtship, from Bennett's New York Herald:

It has already been noticed in the news papers that M. de Bodisco intends to lead to the altar, next month, a beautiful young lady of Georgetown. This is so. The young lady is about seventeen, and has recently left the boarding school. She is the daughter of Mr. Williams, an employ in one of the departments.

The romantic way in which de Bodisco got entangled with the young beauty is a caution to all batchelors. The diplomat himself is about forty years of age—perhaps less—full of health, vigor and tact, with moustaches of an elegant black color. His soirees have been the most magnificent ever given at Washington by any foreign Minister. For several years he has occupied a large hotel at Georgetown, and the splendor and elegance in which it is fitted up is worth studying. The Minister is also full of style, bearing a perfect contrast to Mr. Fox, the British Minister, who never leaves this hole except once or twice a season, and then every body takes him to be death without his eye the in search of a new one.

A couple of summers ago, rather in the spring, the beautiful Miss W. was seen frequently by the Minister, passing his residence on her way to school. Her natural, unaffected, and exceeding lively air and manner caught the attention of M. de B., who is a capital judge of beauty. He offered one day to accompany her to school, and to carry her satchel for her. The lovely, laughing girl made no hesitation to accept it at once. As he entered into conversation with her, he found she had a fine mind, remarkable wit, and withal extremely lovely and amiable. Every movement, thought and look about her was natural and unpretending. What the gay, dashing belles that frequented his soirees could not excite, the young artless naive school girl at once lit up in his soul. He could not stand nature in her undress. So he proposed—was laughed at by the girl—then she became serious—then calm—then accepted him.

Not long since, the minister sent a private messenger, to the Czar of all the Russias to get the consent of his Imperial master. At the same time, *a la Russe*, he called upon Mr. Van Buren one morning and asked him for his consent to intermarry with one of the fair daughters of the great republic. "I want your consent for marriage, Monsieur President—I have sent for the consent of my sovereign—I want the consent of her sovereign." "Have you got the consent of the lady, Mr. Bodisco?" asked the President, with a smile. "Quid est to say, I consent of the only kind of sovereign recognised in this country."—"I thank you, sir." The happy day is now all arranged. About the middle or close of next month it will come off—on the birth day of the Emperor Nicholas. Splendid dresses are on their way from Europe, for the bride—and all the fashion of the republic will be invited to this great event. It will be an era in the annals of Russian diplomacy, in this country—the next one to be expected being the marriage of Mr. Kremer, the Secretary of the Legation, but this is not yet set down for any particular time.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Samuel McRoberts, of Illinois, to be Solicitor of the General Land Office, in the place of Matthew Birchard, appointed Solicitor of the Treasury.

James S. Green, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of New Jersey, for the term of four years, from the 13th day of January, 1840, when his former commission expired.

John F. Bacon, of New York, to be Consul of the United States at Nassau, in the island of New Providence, in the place of George Huyler.

Stop the Murderers.—About six weeks since a man was murdered on the Atchafalaya river, by three brothers, notorious desperadoes, and the terror of the neighborhood. They were arrested, carried to the Opelousas and imprisoned. A few days after their imprisonment, they broke jail and escaped. They returned to the house of the man whom they had killed, where they found his wife and two daughters. They murdered the wife also, and then carried off the daughters, whom they compelled to live with them in their hiding place. The circumstance created a very great excitement amongst the planters in the neighborhood, a number of whom, with the assistance of some Indians, went in pursuit of the murderers. Their retreat was soon discovered, when one of them, the most desperate of the gang, was shot through the head with a rifle ball, and killed. The other two were again taken to Opelousas and imprisoned. A few days ago, owing to carelessness or wilful neglect on the part of the jailer, the door of the prison was left unlocked, and the wretches again escaped.—N. O. Pic.

Accounts from Washington say that the office of Collector of the port of Philadelphia has been given to Judge Calvin Blythe, of Harrisburg. *Bull. American.*

NOTICE.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received from them; and takes this method to inform them that he has this day associated with him his son, John Skillman.

The business will in future be conducted under the firm of A. T. SKILLMAN & SON. A. T. SKILLMAN.

A. T. Skillman & Son,
 Wholesale and Retail Booksellers and Stationers,
 Lexington, Kentucky.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they will continue to keep on hand, at the old stand, a general assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, School and Miscellaneous Books, stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, &c., at wholesale and retail, which they will sell very low for cash.

They will receive regularly the new works in the various departments of literature, as they issue from the press. Lexington, Jan. 1, 1840-tf

MCLEAR & BEARD,

THANKFUL for the liberal encouragement they have heretofore received, would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they are now receiving an extensive assortment of Groceries, of the very best quality direct from New Orleans, which they will sell on much lower terms than Groceries were ever sold in the City before. They have a very excellent assortment of Liquors. Also, Flour, Whiskey and Salt, by the barrel, or retail. They feel confident that their present stock is superior to any they have ever had heretofore. They will receive and forward Goods as usual. Lexington, Feb 20-8-3m

Pleasant Family Residence
 FOR RENT.

THAT beautiful residence, formerly occupied by G. J. Trotter, Esq., four miles from Lexington, on the Leestown, or Coles road to Frankfort, is offered for rent. The house is now in excellent order, a fine garden and yard, with a spring of excellent water.

It would suit any family who might desire a country residence; and as a Tailor is much wanted in the neighborhood, one of that profession would be preferred. For particulars, apply to

JAMES W. HENDERSON,
 Adjoining the premises.
 Feb 20 8 3t

FOR RENT

A first rate business stand on Main street, between the Phoenix Hotel, and the office of the Kentucky Gazette. For terms apply to Samuel Oldham on the premises. Lexington, Feb. 20 1840. 8th-3t.

FOR SALE.

LARGE MAPS of Mississippi and Alabama, showing the Public and Indian Lands, Indian Reservations, Land Districts, Townships, &c., Engraved from the Government Surveys, and Plans in the General Land Office, Washington city, by E. Gilman, Draughtsman for the General Land Office.

P. TAYLOR, Bookseller, Washington city, has just published (and secured the copy right according to law) the above maps, which will be found infinitely more complete and accurate than any heretofore published.—They are published on separate sheets, each containing nearly six square feet, and will be found especially useful and valuable to those interested in the lands of either State, as they show every item of information which is in possession of the Land Offices, relative to the water courses, township lines, Indian Land Reservations, Land Districts, &c., and will be found perfectly accurate and precise in these points. They can be sent to any part of the United States, subject to single letter postage. Price \$2, or three copies of either will be sent by mail for \$5. A liberal discount will be made to travelling agents, or any who buy to sell again. December 10, 1839.

Editors of newspapers any where, who will give the above advertisement (including this notice), one or two insertions, shall receive by return mail a copy of each cap, if they will send a copy of the paper containing it to the advertiser.

TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE subscribers have just completed their new specimen book of light faced Book Printing Types, Flowers and Ornaments, the contents of which are herewith partially given.

Diamond, Pearl, nos. 1, 2 and 3.
 Agate, nos. 1, 2 and 3.
 Agate on Nonparell body.
 Nonparell, nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.
 Minionette, nos. 1 and 2.
 Minion, nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.
 Minion on Brevier body.
 Brevier on Minion body.
 Brevier, nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.
 Brevier on Brevier body.
 Brevier on Long Primer body.
 Brevier on Brevier body.
 Brevier, nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.
 Brevier on Long Primer body.
 Long Primer, nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.
 Long Primer on Small Pica body.
 Small Pica, nos. 1 and 2.
 Pica on Small Pica body.
 Pica, nos. 1, 2 and 3.
 Pica, on English body.
 English, nos. 1 and 2.
 Great Primer, Paragon, double English.
 Double Paragon, Canon.
 Five line Pica to twenty.
 Eight line Pica gothic condensed, to 25.
 Seven line and ten line Pica, ornamental.
 6, 7, 9, 12 and 15 lines Pica, shaded.
 8, 10, 13 and 16 lines antique, shaded.

Also, a large and beautiful collection of Flowers, from Pearl to Fines Pica, many of which are not to be found in any other specimen: a new assortment of ornamental dashes, a variety of card borders, near two thousand metal ornaments, brass rules, leads of various thickness, astronomical and physical signs, metal braces and dashes from 3 to 30 cm; long, great primer and double pica scripts—on inclined body; diamond and nonparell music, of various kinds; antique, light and heavy face twelve line letter; full face and roman and italic nonparell, minion, brevier, long primer and other blacks; nonparell, minion and brevier Greek, Hebrew and Saxon.

A large variety of ornaments, calculated particularly for the Spanish and South American market. Spanish, French and Portuguese accents furnished to order, with other articles made up in the printing business. All of which can be furnished at short notice, of as good quality and on as reasonable terms as any other establishment. CONNER & COOK, Corner of Nassau and Ann sts., New York. Jan. 20, 1840.—7-3t.

SELLING OFF.

THE subscriber having sold his machinery with a view of closing his business in Lexington, now offers AT VERY REDUCED PRICES, his stock of HATS, CAPS, AND HATTER'S FURS AND TRIMMINGS;

Either at Wholesale or Retail, for Cash or City Acceptances. ALSO—That large and commodious

STONE HOUSE,

On Water-street, near the Rail Road depot. Possession given on the 17th of April next. ALSO—A new

EASTERN BUILT BUGGY, WITH 2 SEATS.

He wishes to RENT the premises he now occupies, with or without the store-room, for the unexpired term of his lease. Possession given 1st of May next.

All persons having accounts with the subscriber, are earnestly desired to call and settle without delay. WM. F. TOD.

Lex. Feb. 6, 1840 6-tf

LOAF SUGAR

FIFTEEN boxes Boston double refined Loaf Sugar, 25 boxes Philadelphia single refined Do.

Just received and for sale low, by J. B. TILFO D, No 41, Main Street. Jan. 15, 1840—2

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON:

THURSDAY, : : : : : MARCH 26, 1840.



FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

The undersigned announced, on the 12th inst., that he had made arrangements to transfer this paper to Mr. JOSHUA CUNNINGHAM. Those arrangements are now consummated, and this is the last number which will be edited by him.

In taking leave of his patrons, the undersigned most sincerely returns his thanks for the favors he has received, and for the lenity extended towards him, in consequence of his physical inability to render the Gazette more worthy their patronage. It is true, he resigns during a political war; but he has an illustrious example in the hero of Tippecanoe, and should be censured for thus backing out, he must, like that great hero, bear the taunts which may be cast at him. And he sincerely hopes that his successor will be as far his superior as was the successor of the hero, and that the internal political war, like the war with England, will close in a blaze of glory.

He asks his friends to continue their patronage to his successor, at least until they have the opportunity of judging of his merits.

And now, with the utmost good will towards every individual of the human family, of whatever political opinion, (which he hopes is reciprocated) he most respectfully takes his leave.

DAN L. BRADFORD.

Our Whig neighbors seem not to have known that a general election for Governor and members of the Legislature for New Hampshire, was held on the 10th instant; for we do not see one word said on the subject. Before elections, we hear great boasting of what will be done—the popularity of General Harrison is overwhelming—the enthusiasm of the people unbounded. But when the test of the ballot box is applied, this popularity and enthusiasm is scattered to the four winds.

The New Hampshire Patriot gives returns from 127 towns, which show a majority for Page, the democratic candidate for Governor, of 5,219, over Wilson, his whig opponent; being a net gain since last year, of 1,774 votes to the democracy.—Eighty towns still remain to be heard from, which will probably make Page's majority over 8,000.

The correspondence in relation to the pursuit of General Proctor, which will be found on our first page, goes to show the prudence if not the valor of the great available for the Presidential Chair. And we have the authority of the great English poet, that "discretion is the better part of valor."

We shall not call the reader's attention to the Speech of Mr. Benton, on the presentation of a petition in favor of a bankrupt law. The speeches of that gentleman always command attention.

The case of the State of Maryland, vs. Rev. R. J. Breckinridge for libel, was submitted to the jury on the 17th, and it was supposed a verdict would be rendered on the next morning.

Military Posts from the Missouri to the Oregon.—A resolution, offered by Mr. Linn, of Missouri, passed the Senate of the United States some time since, asking the opinion of the Secretary of War in reference to the propriety of establishing a line of posts along the usual trading route between the frontiers of Missouri and the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Poinsett, in reply, expresses the opinion that the establishment of such a chain of posts would be productive of the most beneficial effects upon the commerce of the whole region of country which they are intended to traverse, would facilitate the intercourse between the valley of the Mississippi and the great Western ocean; would aid and protect trading caravans; and hold in check the various Indian tribes that occupy the country around.

Three posts, in the opinion of the Secretary, would be sufficient for the present; and these should be established along the route usually pursued by the traders every year. The most proper position for the first would be at the junction of the North and South Forks of the river Platte.—This point is distant five hundred miles from Fort Leavenworth, now the place of departure for trading companies bound westward. It is thought that notwithstanding this distance, the two Forts will be sufficiently near one another to keep in check the Pawnees, Panches and Kansas nations, and the small tribes which roam over the intervening region during the hunting season in search of buffalo.

The next post should be established on the North Fork of the river Platte, near the confluence of the Laramie Fork. This spot is at the foot of the Black hills, forming a sort of advanced projection of the Rocky Mountains, and at the head of the navigation of the Platte, which is possible to this point by Mackinaw boats during some portion of the year. This post will afford protection to the extensive trade which the American Fur Companies carry on with the Indian tribes inhabiting the country—the Shawnees, the Ojibwas and the Yancons—a branch of the Sioux nation.

Two positions are named, either of which may be chosen for the location of the third post. One

is at the confluence of Horse creek with the Colorado of the West; the other at the junction of Wind river and Popo-Agie, which form the principal sources of the Bighorn, a tributary of the Yellowstone river. These two points are about one hundred and fifty miles apart, and each about five hundred miles from the Fork of the Laramies. Either will command the vast country occupied by the Crow, Snake, and Aripahoe Indians.

These three posts are believed to be sufficient for the present, until the question of boundary in reference to the Oregon country shall be definitely settled between the United States and Great Britain. Other positions are named, which would be proper for occupation, when that event shall have taken place. For the three stations recommended in the report, the Secretary is of opinion that four hundred men will suffice to constitute proper garrisons: these should be taken from the regular army. Hunters and trappers may be used as auxiliaries.—*Balt. American.*

The London correspondent of the New York Courier states that the loan for five and a half millions of guilders—equal to about 2,000,000 of dollars—effected by Mr. Jaudon in January last, with the house of Hope & Co. of Amsterdam, was on a deposit of American State Stocks, at the rate of 80 per cent. of their nominal value, redeemable in five years, the interest 5 per cent. per annum.—The rate at which the loan was taken was 90 per cent.—*Balt. American.*

SINGULAR RELIGIOUS INFLUENCE AND ABSTINENCE.—On Wednesday evening, the 12th inst., a young colored girl 18 or 19 years of age, named Mary Jackson, who had been out at service in Morris street, went to her mother's house, in the rear of 226 William street, and persuaded one of her sisters to accompany her to the African Methodist Church, called the Asbury Church, in Elizabeth street, between Walker and Hester, to hear a blind colored minister named Harden, preach. They went accordingly, and after the sermon was concluded, the clergyman requested all who wished to be prayed for to come to the altar and kneel down. Mary Jackson, considerably affected, asked her sister to accompany her to the altar to be prayed for, and they went accordingly, kneeling down and were prayed for with much fervency.—The prayer concluded, Mary Jackson fell over on the floor, and was unable to rise, or to speak, and was conveyed to her mother's house in that state. There she has remained fifteen days, has neither been able to speak or to rise, but understands what is said, and makes motions at distant intervals. She has taken no solid food whatever since, and no kind of nourishment, save a very small quantity of milk and water each day, which is put into her mouth when she is raised up, and which she then swallows. The whole amount taken would be insufficient to satisfy a person in entire health a single day.

Several physicians have been sent for, who examined her pulse, and found it healthy, regular and tranquil—indicating neither disease, passion or excitement. She is, however, quite weak, and confined all the time to her bed, and the noise of conversation appears to annoy her, which she evinces by a gentle motion of the hand. Several hundred persons male and female, have called to see her, until she is so much fatigued that the family have been compelled to refuse their admission. The physicians are unable to account for her singular condition, as also many intelligent persons with whom we have conversed. And indeed it is surprising that any person should be deprived of speech and so strangely operated on, and subsist so long on such a very small quantity of nourishment, as this female has. We leave the cause of all this to others to divine.—*N. Y. Sun.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT NEW ORLEANS. The Picayune of the 4th says:—"About ten o'clock last night, a fire broke out in the bookstore and stationery warehouse of D. Felt & Co. No. 24 Chartres-street.—The flames rapidly extended to the houses on either side, viz: to Armistead & Spring's foreign and domestic dry good store, No. 22, to L. Chittenden's importing silk and fancy store, No. 26. Notwithstanding the indefatigable exertions of the firemen, the flames took a northerly direction and rapidly consumed the clothing store of Paul Tubane & Co., No. 28, and the saddlery and harness warehouse of Smith, Canizer & Co., No. 30, corner of Chartres and Customhouse-streets, and here the firemen stopped the ravages of the devouring element.

We know not the loss sustained, nor the amount insured; it must have been over a hundred thousand dollars. We have heard that some persons were injured by the falling of the walls, but for the present we must decline giving particulars.

FROM CHINA.—The ship *Morea*, captain Western, at New York from Macao, November 8, reports that the Chinese had broken off the trade with all nations, the Americans included. This is probably a mistake, as our advices by way of England were to the 7th, and gave no such information. Still it is possible that a temporary stoppage was resolved on, for some particular object.

On the 8th November, the English had proceeded to Hong-Kong to attack the forts at that place. The commander of the fleet of Chinese junks, which were nearly destroyed by the *Volage*, has been imprisoned, and it is supposed will lose his head, in consequence of not having captured the *Volage*. A number of American vessels had been doing a very profitable carrying business between Hong-Kong and Canton: one vessel had taken up 5000 bales of Cotton, for which four dollars per bale, as freight, were paid. The two American houses at Macao had chartered two ships, on board which they had shipped all their effects, that they might be ready, at a moment's warning, to leave the place—and which they were in constant expectation of being obliged to do.

Captain Western reports that a vessel arrived at Macao from the island of Hainan, just before he left, the captain of which gave information that an American brig had been wrecked on that island; that near the wreck he had seen two children dressed in Chinese clothes, but speaking English, whom he therefore supposed to be Americans. They pointed their father out to him—a man with a collar on his neck, and apparently treated as a slave.

Opium eating in England.—A London paper of recent date says that the consumption of opium in England has increased to a great extent; inasmuch that the subject formed a matter of discussion at a late meeting of the Westminster Society. It was stated by a respectable member of that body, from his own personal knowledge, that opium

eating had increased in the country to such a degree as to have become nearly equal in its proportion with tea-totalling. The subject had become of such importance that the different insurance offices were about to hold a meeting, in consequence of their having discovered that they had sustained considerable loss from, as well as that a new risk had been created, by the enormous increase of the consumption of opium.

The use of this drug seems to be the last resort of a vitiated taste in search of unnatural excitement. The statements above made, if founded upon actual facts, may well cause alarm in England, for there is no predicting how far the dangerous habit may prevail if it once becomes established. The experience of mankind unhappily shows in too many instances that the terrible consequences which follow unlawful indulgences are insufficient to warn effectually against yielding to them, when once infatuation has possessed the mind. If the fact were otherwise, there would need no other security against the habit of opium eating—of all kinds of intemperance, this appears to entail upon its victims the most dreadful species of suffering.—*Balt. American.*

A CARD.

MR. RICHARDSON having been unexpectedly disappointed at Mr. Gros's, has taken a commodious and appropriate suite of Rooms on Jordan's Row, opposite the Court house, which will be in readiness for the reception of his pupils on the appointed day, (SATURDAY NEXT,) the 28th inst. He has also made arrangements to give his EXHIBITION BALL at one of the largest, most respectable, and popular Assembly Rooms in the city.

March 26, 1840 13-11

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell, at private sale, TWO NEGRO WOMEN, both good washers and ironers, and a share in the Kentucky Association, by THOMAS VAN SWEARINGEN.

March 26, 1840 13-11

BLOODED STOCK, FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on the 1st day of April next, in the lot in the rear of Wm. Brasfield's Livery Stable, a thoroughbred STALLION, by Maryland Eclipse, his dam Eliza White, by Sir Archy; one thoroughbred Filly, by Sir Charles, by Durco; her dam Kitty Pelham, by Thornton's Ratler and out of Eliza White. One other thoroughbred Filly, by the above stallion, Western Eclipse, out of Gora, by Sir Charles, by Sir Archy; grand dam by Bell's Florizel. A full pedigree will be given in bills before the sale. Sale will commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. Terms, one and two years credit, with approved security. The undersigned being in bad health, will positively sell the above stock.

March 26, 1840 13-11

DOCTOR HOLLAND'S

Residence and Shop permanently located. DR. HOLLAND will, in future, reside permanently, at his house, at the corner of Short-street and Jordan's Row, the former residence of Dr. Walter Warfield, and recently occupied as a Boarding-house, by Mrs. Crittenden. His shop is now permanently located in the basement of his residence.

March 26, 1840 13-11

A CARD.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS. THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken for a term of years, THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, in Scott county, Kentucky, upon the plantation of Col. R. M. Jouson, V. P. U. S., with in one mile of the celebrated Choctaw Indian Academy, and the Vice President's residence, and within one mile of the Turnpike road, leading from Lexington, through Georgetown to Frankfort, the seat of Government, and within from one to three hours ride to either of those places.

The subscriber notifies those who visited this delightful watering place last season, that he is now engaged in improving it, and furnishing increased facilities for accommodation, comfort and enjoyment, and that he intends to spare neither pains or expense to render it one of the most desirable places of resort, in the United States, for those who seek, in its rural shades, retirement, during the summer months, from the busy scenes of life, or for the invalid, who seeks a restoration of health in the efficacy of its mineral waters. The waters of this spring have been pronounced by some of our most eminent Physicians, (among them Professor DUDLEY, of Lexington, and Professor YANBELL, of Louisville,) as of the most superior quality, for all those chronic diseases which require the stimulating effects of mineral water. Testimony such as this cannot surely fail to have its due weight. Its location is contiguous to the celebrated streams which constitute the "Forks of Elkhorn," which affords ample amusement to the angler, and the surrounding hills and dales, abounding with game, present unsurpassed attractions to the Hunter.

The improvement in contemplation, is to be finished by the middle of June next, are of an extensive character, and with convenience and comfort, will accommodate six hundred persons. A Post Office is established at the Springs, by which visitors have an opportunity of daily communications with correspondents in all parts of the country—the mail passing every day. Every exertion will be used and every facility rendered to make the stay of the visitors pleasant and agreeable. A variety of intellectual and physical amusements, will be provided. Having made extensive arrangements for a plentiful supply of marketing, his table will be furnished with all the delicacies of the season. In short, the subscriber would merely state, that if a desire to please, strict attention to the comfort of those who favor him with a visit, will ensure to him the patronage of a liberal and enlightened public, he has nothing to fear.

His prices shall be regulated to suit the exigence of the times.

March 19, 1840—12-11

BROKE JAIL.

ON the night of the 20th of February, four negro men, viz: 3 slaves and 1 free man, of the following descriptions, viz: 1st. JIM MORTON (a freeman) formerly the property of Judge Broughton, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches high, weighs about 140 pounds, and black complexion. His clothes consisted of a grey linsey roundabout, pants of the same color, and an old wool hat. He was confined on a charge of felony.

2d. CHRISTOPHER, [sometimes calls himself EDWARD.] about 24 years of age, 6 feet high, weighs about 180 pounds and of a black color. He had on a linsey hunting shirt, brown linsey pants, and an old seal skin cap. He is the property of Cunningham Scott, of Bourbon County.

3d. AKE, about 28 years of age, about 6 feet 4 or 5 inches high, weighs between 180 and 200 lbs., of a black color. His dress consisted of mixed jeans pants and roundabout of the same color, and old black hat. He is the property of Joseph Clay of Bourbon.

4th. HENRY, about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, weighs about 150 or 160 lbs., well made, a boy of good countenance, bright mulatto, the property of Wm. Z. Thomson of Fayette County. I will pay \$20 for the apprehension and confinement of Jim Morton, in any jail in the State; and I have no doubt the owners will pay a liberal reward for the apprehension of their slaves, as they have not heard of their escape, and therefore could not offer a reward for them.

March 22, 1840—9-11

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

30,000 Dollars!

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

For the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

CLASS 26 for 1840. To be determined by the drawing of the Virginia State Lottery—for the benefit of the town of Wellsburg. Class 3 for 1840. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., March 28, 1840.

D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

SCHEME.

1	-	\$20,000	-	\$30,000
1	-	10,000	-	10,000
1	-	6,000	-	6,000
1	-	5,000	-	5,000
1	-	4,000	-	4,000
1	-	2,500	-	2,500
1	-	2,000	-	2,000
1	-	1,747 1/2	-	1,747 1/2
25	-	1,000	-	25,000
25	-	500	-	12,000
25	-	300	-	8,400
200	-	200	-	40,000
62	-	100	-	6,200
62	-	80	-	4,960
62	-	60	-	3,720
62	-	50	-	3,100
124	-	40	-	4,960
124	-	30	-	3,720
4,340	-	20	-	86,800
24,583	-	19	-	245,830

29,705 prizes amounting to \$506,437 1/2

Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.

75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets and Shares for sale by
A. S. STREETER.
Lexington.

\$75,000--10 of \$20,000!!!

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY. TO be determined by the Alexandria Lottery for Internal Improvements in the District of Columbia. Class A for 1840. To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., Saturday, 18th April, 1840.

D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

1	Prize of	\$70,000	dollars is	\$75,000
1	-	25,000	-	25,000
1	-	15,000	-	15,000
1	-	10,000	-	10,000
1	-	9,000	-	9,000
1	-	8,000	-	8,000
1	-	7,000	-	7,000
1	-	6,000	-	6,000
1	-	5,000	-	5,000
1	-	4,000	-	4,000
1	-	2,866	-	2,866
5	-	2,500	-	12,000
10	-	2,000	-	20,000
20	-	1,750	-	35,000
20	-	1,500	-	30,000
50	-	1,000	-	50,000
50	-	750	-	37,000
120	-	150	-	60,000
65	(1st & 2d dr Nos)	400	-	26,000
65	(2rd & 3th dr nos)	300	-	19,500
65	(3rd & 4th dr nos)	200	-	13,000
65	(4th & 5th dr nos)	100	-	6,500
95	(5th & 6th dr nos)	80	-	5,200
65	(6th & 7th dr nos)	70	-	4,550
65	(7th & 8th dr nos)	60	-	3,900
139	(8 & 9th, 9 & 10th)	50	-	6,500
4485	Prize of	40	-	179,400
27,040	-	20	-	540,800

29,296 Prizes, amounting to \$1,217,916
Tickets \$20—Halves \$10—Quarters \$5—Eighths \$2.50.
Tickets and Shares for Sale by
A. S. STREETER.
Lexington.

A CARD.

House and Sign Painting and Glazing. THE undersigned returns his thanks to the citizens of Lexington, Fayette county and the public generally, for the liberal patronage which he has received since he arrived in this country from Philadelphia, and wishes to inform them that he still continues the *House Painting Business* in its various branches, and PAPER HANGING done in the neatest style. From his own experience in the business, and having none but competent workmen in his employ, he promises to render general satisfaction to those who will call on him, or examine his work in Lexington. Any communication from Fayette, or any of the adjoining counties, can be addressed to him through the Post-office, Lexington, as he is doing work at present upwards of 20 miles from Lexington. Residence, Mr. James Rieley's Boarding House, Water street. CHARLES DONNELLY.
Lexington, March 4, 1840—10-11

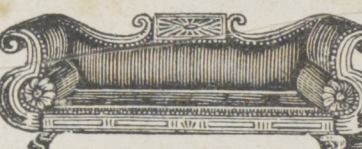
GOING! GOING!! GONE!!!



NEW SPRING GOODS!!!

THE undersigned, would call the attention of all those who wish to purchase cheap goods, to call at our Auction rooms on the corner of Main street, and Jordans Row; where may be had almost any thing in every body's line.—We have just received direct from N. York a superior lot of English and American prints, plaid laws, table dapers, black and white hose, and half hose, brown and bleached cottons, flannels, suspenders, buttons, tapes &c. &c. Fancy goods of all kinds, china and glassware, all of which, with all other goods furniture &c., will be sold, to the highest bidder, at our regular Auction sales, or at private sale lower than any house in the City.—Having the best stand in City for our business, we respectfully solicit consignments of goods, from those who want Cash.

J. B. BRADFORD, & Co., Auctioneers.
Lexington, March 18, 1840.—19-11



LEXINGTON

FASHIONABLE & GENERAL FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT

THANKFUL for the very liberal support which I have received for the last seven years that I have been in business, I would inform my friends and the public, that I still carry on, at my old stand, on Lime-stone street, 2d door above the Jail, and having an immense large stock of

Furniture, Chairs, Blinds, Mattresses, &c.

On hand, of the latest fashions and best quality, prepared for the spring and summer sales, and wishing to increase my business to double what it has been, I have reduced my prices lower than they have ever been in this city, and I think sufficiently low to compete with any Western, if not Eastern city. Call and see, and if I do not sell cheap, then tell me of it. For specimens of my work, I would refer the public to some of the most fashionable houses in the City, and to my extensive Ware house. As usual, I will deliver any thing that I sell any where in the city, in good order, and free of charge.

All kinds of Upholstering will be attended to at the same reduced price.

P. S. I am prepared to attend funeral calls at any hour or place.

April 4, 1830 14-11

JAS. MARCH.

TO THE PUBLIC.

SEMI-WEEKLY

STATE CAPITOL GAZETTE.

THE Proprietors of the State Capitol Gazette embrace this opportunity to return their sincere thanks to their friends and the public, for the very liberal patronage which they are pleased to have in their power to say, has thus far been extended towards them, and respectfully announce that the future course of their journal shall be such as they trust will continue to receive the confidence and support of the Democratic party. They assure the public that no exertion on their part shall be wanting to effect this object, and they flatter themselves that they will be able to render their paper such a vehicle of usefulness and information, as will not fail to give entire satisfaction to every friend of republican principles.

The approaching session of the Legislature, will, unquestionably, be one of great and unusual interest.—There has not, perhaps, been a time before, when the attention of the public was so much engaged upon any one subject as it is at present upon the derangement of the currency, arising from the abuse of banking; and as the deliberations of the ensuing Legislature, will in all probability be mainly directed to this important subject, it cannot be otherwise than that every thing which transpires at the seat of government in relation thereto, will be eagerly sought after. With these considerations in view, the undersigned have made ample arrangement for laying before their readers full reports of the proceedings in both branches of the Legislature, together with the speeches of members, reports, and every other matter which they think will be interesting. In addition to this, it is the intention of the undersigned to employ able correspondents at the seat of the general government, by which means, they will be able, also, to place in their semi-weekly sheet early reports of the deliberations of Congress.

The presidential contest of 1840 is rapidly approaching. The flag at our mast-head indicates fully the course we intend to pursue in relation to this great question; and as we have already given our opinion at length, on this subject, in a former prospectus, we deem it needless at present to tire our readers, by going over the same ground. Suffice it to say, that we shall give our united support and energies towards the re-election of the present able Chief Magistrate of the Union, and our humble aid in behalf of establishing a Constitutional Treasury.

TERMS:

The State Capitol Gazette will be published twice a week during the sittings of the Legislature, and once a week for the remainder of the year, at the following prices:

The Session only, (twice a week) \$2 00

The whole year, 3 00

Postmasters and others friendly to the Democratic cause are respectfully requested to receive and forward subscriptions to this paper. Any person sending us five good subscribers, shall be entitled to the sixth copy gratis.

HOLBROOK, HENLOCK & BRATTON.
Harrisburg, October 30, 1839 6-41

NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF Fall and Winter Goods!

D. M. & E. W. CRAIG,

ARE now receiving and opening, at their Store, opposite the Court-house door, an Elegant and extensive stock of carefully selected

Staple & Fancy dry Goods;

Among which will be found, in part, the following desirable articles, viz:

Super fine and black wool and piece dyed CLOTHS, some very fine,
Green, brown and other Fancy Cloths,
Black, green, brown and drab Beaver Ephatum, Mohair and Flushing Cloths, for Over-Coats, a superior assortment,
Blue, black and fancy colored Cassimeres, plain, striped and plaid,

Blue, black, brown, mixed and other fancy Cassinets, plain, striped and plaid,
Satin, Wellington, Valencia, Swansdown and Velvet

Morison's Pills,
Vegetable Universal Medicines of the
British College of Health.
COPY of a letter from JAMES MORISON, the Hy-
geist, to Mr. J. C. French, Baltimore.
London, British College of Health,
April, 1838.

Sir—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter
under date March 13th, and in answer thereto, I beg to
inform you that Mr. Horatio Shepherd Most was super-
seded to the agency for the sale of my medicines in
America, by Dr. Geo. Taylor, of New York, on or about
the month of September, 1837, who is now the only
person in America from whom my medicines can be ob-
tained, and to whom I have to refer you on the subject
of the agency for Baltimore. I have communicated
with Mr. Taylor on the subject of your application, and
have the honor to be, sir, &c.
JAMES MORISON, Hygeist.

CUTION.

This medicine has been counterfeited to an alarm-
ing extent, and has though not tested, by the former
general agents, the public are respectfully informed
that the genuine pills can be had only in Louisville at
the Western Branch Office, Fourth-street, between Mar-
ket and Jefferson.

J. C. MINETT,
General Agent for Kentucky and Indiana.

The following are the duly appointed sub-agents:

William Beach, Lexington, Fayette county, Kentucky;
Chas. P. Howard, Nicholasville, Jessamine county;
J. H. Letcher, Jr., & Co., Lancaster, Garrard county;
George Lyon, Salina, Mercer county;
R. Pemberton, Hardinsville, Shelby county;
G. W. Finley, (P. O.) Jefferson, Jefferson county;
Sinclair Dismett, Houston, Jefferson county;
Smith, Floyd & Co., Shelbyville, Shelby county;
J. & J. McGraw, Clay Village, Shelby county;
Mitchel Bradshaw, Frankfort, Franklin county;
John Abernethy, Versailles, Woodford county;
J. W. Bradford, Georgetown, Scott county;
James Rippy, Centerville, Bourbon county;
B. M. Riggs, Paris, Bourbon county;
Houston & Johnson, Riddles' Mills, Bourbon county;
McCrory & Chambers, Cynthiana, Harrison county;
G. C. Lightfoot, Falmouth, Pendleton county;
Alfred Gorney, Grant's Lick, Campbell county;
Frederick Brown, Alexandria, Campbell county;
Lewis & Mackay, Covington, do.;
Southgate & Eubank, do.;
Mr. Morison's public works—Important Advice to
the World: Family Adviser, containing a list of diseases,
their origin and mode of treatment, and all other pub-
lications of the College of Health—lent to read gratis.
Druggists cannot be appointed agents.

The above medicines may be had at my Grocery
Store, No. 45, East Main-street, nearly opposite the
Phoenix Hotel.

Lex. Jan. 23, 1840 4-3m

We most sincerely regret, that cases of hy-
poecry so often occurring among the clerical ranks—
and we hope the "wolf in sheep's clothing" named in
the following letter, from Mr. Mayhew, will receive his
just deserts for imposing upon the community. Pass
him along, brother types, that he may be held up to
universal contempt, and thus save many from becom-
ing his dupes.

New York, Dec. 17th, 1839.

Sir—Although I am not personally acquainted with
you, I trust, you will perceive the object of my letter,
you will excuse the liberty I have taken in addressing
you. It is possible, you may not be aware that a man
by the name of Enos L. Fenwick, now in this city,
(formerly a Baptist preacher, and familiarly known to
the citizens of Monroe county, as the "Reverend Im-
poster") is manufacturing a medicine and selling it for
the Matchless Sanative, of which I perceive you are the
general agent. I have every reason to believe, sir, that
Mr. Fenwick is an unprincipled man, as he was, not
long since, deposed from the ministry, for taking un-
warrantable liberties with members of his church, I there-
fore, as the enemy of knavery, feel anxious that he
should be speedily exposed lest many of my fellow citi-
zens should be defrauded by him out of their money,
if not their characters. I deem it the conscientious
duty of every man, to expose villainy and vice wherever
it occurs. Besides, sir, another consid-
eration should prompt me to make known to you the
above facts. I have a daughter, who, thank God, has
been raised from a wasting skeleton to perfect health—
and that too, by the simple means of using one vial and
a half of the Matchless Sanative, which I bought at
25¢, Broadway, of C. S. Francis, your agent for this city.
Believing that you will duly appreciate the motives
which have induced me to address you thus unceremo-
niously, and hoping that you will take the earliest steps
to expose to the world the base impostor, Fenwick, I
subscribe myself,

Sir, very respectfully,

J. P. MAYHEW.

Dr. DAVID S. ROWLAND, }
Boston, Mass. }

P. S. Mr. Jones, the bearer, who is about to start for
your city, will hand you this letter, and if you desire
he will give you a more detailed account of Fenwick,
than it would be possible for me to do on paper.

J. P. M.

Reverend Imposter!

LOOK OUT! Look Out! Look Out for an INFA-
MOUS KNAVE, by the name of ENOS L. FEN-
WICK, of New York, who was formerly a Baptist
Preacher, and better known to the citizens of Monroe
county as the "Reverend Imposter." This soulless vil-
lain, who was dismissed from his pulpit, some time
since, for improper conduct, is now rendering himself
still more infamous, by wickedly attempting to impose
not merely upon a Church but the WHOLE COMMU-
NITY.

A few months ago, this SCOUNDREL wrote to the
subscriber at Boston, and wished to be appointed an
agent for the sale of the Matchless Sanative. The
General Agent not knowing his depraved character, gave
him an agency, and forwarded him a quantity of the
medicine. The soon sold, and remitted the money,
and ordered another lot, which was sent about one
month since. To avoid any suspicion as to the de-
sign of this applying for an agency, or to conceal his
"cloven foot," he made a partial remittance of the
sale of the last lot, only ten days ago. Yesterday,
with utter astonishment, the General Agent learnt that
this REVEREND DECIVER is now impudently manu-
facturing with his own UNHOLY HANDS, a worth-
less medicine—a SPURIOUS SANATIVE, which he
is employing swindling peddlars to palm upon the public
as Genuine Original.

If the people of America will only bear one fact in
mind, there is not even a possibility of their being duped
by this UNPRINCIPLED VILLAIN. The fact is this:
NO PEDLAR, or TRAVELING AGENT has
ever been employed in this country to sell the Sanative,
or to leave it with any person to sell on commission.
Again, every Agent of the true Sanative, is appointed
by the General Agent, and receives the medicine direct-
ly from the Depository in Boston.

Let all who buy the Sanative, (and almost every
body does buy it), remember the above facts, and they
may be SURE of obtaining the GENUINE original
compound.

Every Agent of the Matchless Sanative,
is earnestly desired TO GIVE AN IMMEDIATE AL-
LARM, by having this article inserted one month in
all the papers in their towns. And that the General
Agent may be certain that the public are put on the
LOOK OUT for the IMPOSTOR, he will kindly thank
all his Agents to forward him a copy of each paper ad-
vertised in, as soon as possible.

D. S. ROWLAND,
General American Agent, Depository,
No. 188, Washington-st.
Boston, Dec. 23, 1839 4-1m

I HAVE A YOUNG LIKELY NEGRO MAN I will
sell. Call on C. BOWMAN.

Delighting, ob 1-2s.

PETERS PILLS

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.

THESE PILLS have long been known and ap-
preciated for their extraordinary and immediate
powers of restoring perfect health, to persons suffering
under nearly every kind of disease to which the human
frame is liable.

When taken according to the directions accompa-
nying them, they are highly beneficial in the prevention
and cure of Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspep-
sia, Liver complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma,
Piles, Cholera, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen,
Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels,
Incipient Diarrhea, Flatulence, Habitual Constiveness,
Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and
in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic
or aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in
their operation, producing neither nausea, griping nor
debility.

Perhaps no article of the kind has ever been offered
to the public, supported by testimonials of a character
so decisive, from sources as respectable, or that has given
more universal satisfaction.

Hundreds and thousands bless the day they became
acquainted with Peters' Vegetable Pills, which, in con-
sequence of their extraordinary goodness, have attained a
popularity unprecedented in the history of medicine.
The very circumstance alone, that Physicians in every
part of the Union, (but more especially in the Southern
States, where they have long been in use) are making
free use of them in their practice, speaks volumes
in their praise. Add to this, the fact, that all who
use, invariably recommend them to their friends, and the
testimony in their favor is almost irresistible. As an
anti-bilious remedy, and to prevent constiveness, they
have no rival. One twenty-five cent box will establish
their character, and prove that there is truth even in an
advertisement.

More than three millions of boxes of these celebrated
Pills have been sold in the United States, since January,
1837.

Prepared by JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D., at
his institution for the cure of obstinate diseases, by
means of vegetable remedies, No. 129, Literary-street,
New York.

The Pills are neatly put up in tin boxes, containing
20 and 45 Pills—Price, 25 and 50 cents.

That the public may rest assured of the salutary ef-
fects of these Pills, and the truth of the above state-
ments, the following LETTERS FROM MEDICAL
GENTLEMEN, of the first respectability are most re-
spectfully submitted.

CLARKSVILLE, Mecklenburg county, Va. Feb. 7, 1837.

Dear Sir—I embrace this opportunity of expressing
to you, my pleasure at the unrivaled success of your
Pills in this section of the country. It is a general
fact of those who vend patent medicines, to say too
much in their favor, but in regard to your Pills, I am
firmly persuaded that they deserve far more, and obtain
you seem inclined to give them. Six months ago, they
were scarcely known here; and yet, at present there is
no other medicine that can compare with them in popu-
larity. In Dyspepsia, Sick Head-ache, derangement of
the Biliary organs and obstinate constipation of the
bowels, I know of no aperient more prompt and effica-
cious, and I have had considerable experience in all
these complaints.

I would add that their mildness and certainty of ac-
tion render them a safe and efficient purgative for weak
or individuals, and that they may be given at all times
without apprehension of any of those injurious conse-
quences which so frequently attend the application of
calomel or blue pill. On the whole, I consider your
Vegetable Pills an invaluable discovery.

Very respectfully,

S. H. HARRIS, M. D.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. Jan. 1, 1837.

Dear Sir—I have made frequent use of your Pills in
the incipient stage of the Bilious Fever, and obstinate
constipation of the bowels, also in the enlargement of
the Spleen, Chronic Diseases of the Liver, Sick Head-
ache, General Debility, and in all cases have found them
to be very effective.

J. D. BOYD, M. D.

Mecklenburg county, Va. Feb. 7, 1837.

Having used Dr. Peters' Pills in my practice for the
last twelve months, I take pleasure in giving my testi-
mony of their good effects in cases of Dyspepsia, Sick
Head-ache, Bilious Fever, and other diseases produced
by inactivity of the liver. They are a safe and mild
aperient, being the best article of the kind I have ever
used.

GEO. C. SCOTT, M. D.

Be careful and enquire for Peters' Vegetable Pills.
They are for sale at all the Drug Stores in Lexington,
Ky., and also, by B. Netherland, in Nicholasville, by J.
D. Smith, in Richmond, by Jno. Aberdeen, in Versailles,
by Alexander M. Preston, in Winchester, in Mt. Ster-
ling, by an authorized Agent; and on enquiry, can be
had in almost every town and village in the State.
December 26, 1839—52-1y

CONSUMPTION! CONSUMPTION! that fell de-
stroyer, which destroys its thousands and tens of
thousands annually. How shall we avert its fatal pro-
gress before it seizes upon the vitals? I would answer
at once; take some suitable medicine to arrest the dis-
ease at the very commencement. How very many do
we see in the world whose delicate frames look scarcely
able to support even a short reign of existence—but for
the timely care and proper means they make use of, they
times will far outlive the most athletic and robust who
neglect such timely care and proper means that are
placed within their reach, which would unquestionably
avert if taken in proper time. At the head of all reme-
dies, and the first in rank, stands Dr. Swayne's Com-
pound Syrup of Wild Cherry, which, if administered in
time, and taken agreeably to the prescribed rules which
accompany the medicine, will nine times out of ten
check its progress, and restore the patient to health.
Principal Office, No. 19 North Eighth street, Phil-
adelphia, where this invaluable medicine can always be
obtained.

Pittsburgh office, 41 St. Clair's.

For sale by J. C. Noble, Lexington.

COUGHS, COLDS, AND CONSUMPTIONS, Mrs.
A. Wilson, of Lancaster County, Pa., entirely
cured by the use of Dr. Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry;
her symptoms were constant coughing, pain in the side,
back and head, depraved appetite, spitting of blood, no
rest at night, &c. After using two bottles of Dr. Sway-
ne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, or Wild
Cherry, she found herself relieved, and by the time she
used the third bottle, she found herself entirely cured
of the above disease, which she had been afflicted
with for three years. There are daily certificates of
various persons, which add sufficient testimony of the
great efficacy of this invaluable medicine.

For sale at the Medical Office, No. 19 North 8th st.,
Philadelphia. Pittsburgh office, 41 St. Clair street.

For sale by J. C. Noble, Lexington.

DYSPEPSIA.—We have frequently witnessed the
ravages of this disease, and have heard and read
of many remedies, but far oftener saw them fail than
result in success. The writer however, of the letters
to the Agent of Dr. Harich's Compound Strengthening,
and German Asperient Pills, which may be found in
another column, has long been known to us; and from
an invalid as he was delineated, we now know and meet
him daily, as a hale hearty man. Though no advocate
of nostrums of any kind, we cannot withhold a notice
of what we consider the efficacies and virtue of Dr. Bar-
lich's Compound Strengthening and German Asperient
Pills. The case before us is a living monument to both.
—Spirit of the Times.

Pittsburgh office, No. 41 St. Clair St., also for sale
at the office of the Lexington Intelligencer.

Feb. 27—8

George R. McKee,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

LANCASTER, Ky.

Will attend punctually to all business confided to
him in the county of Garrard and the adjoining
counties. Collections attended to throughout the State.
June 6, 1839 23-4f

KNIGHT ERRAND,
Black Knight of Malta, & White
Knight of Barcelona.

THREE JACKS, imported into Charleston, S. C.
in December 1837, by Mr. Miller. These Jacks
are four years old each, and I challenge the United
States to produce three of the same age, their equal in
size, form and symmetry.

I have in my possession, satisfactory certificates
from gentlemen of the first respectability, to prove the
performances of these animals.

It is from imported Jacks of this kind, that the Ken-
tuckians raise such fine Mules—may at two years old,
they are worth from \$100 to \$150, and not more trouble
in raising than a calf at the same age, and from ordi-
nary mares.

The above Jacks are either for sale, or to be farmed
out on accommodating terms, by application to the sub-
scriber at Ashville, North Carolina, where the animals
can be seen, and satisfactory certificates exhibited.

THOMAS T. PATTON.

Ashville, N. C. Nov. 28, 1839—42-3m*

Raisins, Prunes and Pine Apple
Cheese.

125 WHOLE and Quarter Boxes M. R. RAISINS,
fresh and in fine order;
30 Boxes PINE APPLE CHEESE;
5 Cases FRESH PRUNES;
30 boxes Crystallized FRUITS, assorted;
50 do ROCK CANDY;
Just received and for sale by
JNO. B. TILFORD,
No. 41, Main street.

Lexington Nov., 28, 1839—48-4f

CABINET WARE-ROOM.

THE subscriber respectfully in-
forms his customers and the
public generally, that he continues
the Cabinet Ware Business at his
old stand on Main-street, immedi-
ately opposite the lot on which the
Masonic Hall formerly stood, and a
few doors below Logan's corner,
where all articles in the way of FURNITURE can
be had on as good terms as they can be elsewhere pro-
cured in the city. He invites all those wishing to purchase ar-
ticles in his line, to call at his Ware-Room and examine
for themselves, as he is determined to sell bargains.

Having provided himself with a FURNITURE
WAGON, all articles bought of him will be delivered
any where in the city, free of charge.

JOSEPH MILWARD.

N. B. I am prepared with a HEARSE, and will at-
tend to Funeral calls, either in the city or country.

Lexington, Sept. 5, 1838 36-4f

SINGING SCHOOL.

THE Second Term of G. W. PRATT'S SINGING
SCHOOL will commence on Tuesday evening,
Feb. 25. Reference may be had to any of those who
have attended the first term. For a practical illus-
tration of Mr. Pratt's method of teaching, and the proficiency
of his pupils, the public are respectfully invited to at-
tend the regular meetings of the present Class, on
Thursday and Friday evenings, at the Meeting-House
on Hill street.

Lexington, Feb. 20—8-4f

SELLING OFF

AT COST AND CARRIAGE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, with a view to raise money,
offers his STOCK OF GOODS AT COST AND
CARRIAGE, for Cash, either at
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

His STOCK OF GOODS is large, and embraces every
variety of Goods usually kept in Dry Goods houses.—
Persons wishing bargains, will do well to call soon.

W. E. MILTON.

N. B. Those persons indebted to the late firm of
Kennard & Milton, will please come forward and make
payment immediately.

W. E. M.

December 26, 1839—52-4f

To Eastern Merchants & Mechanics.

THE subscriber will publish by the middle of No-
vember next his Louisville, Ky. Directory, for
1840. Eastern dealers and mechanics have the op-
portunity of advertising in it on the following terms,
by sending the advertisement and the money to the edi-
tors of the Louisville Journal.

TERMS.
One page, - - - - - \$5 00
One-half page, - - - - - 3 00
One-fourth page, - - - - - 2 00
One square, not exceeding 6 lines, - - - - - 1 00
C. W. GRAHAM.

August 29, 1839—35-4f

TO HEMP MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscriber has invented a HEMP HECKLE,
which may be put in operation by any power.
The Hemp and Tow are put in good order with very lit-
tle labour. Any person wishing information on the sub-
ject are referred to William Alexander near Paris, who
has one of my Heckles in operation though not yet com-
pleted. The machinery is simple and durable. Any
person endeavoring to make a machine of the above de-
scription, without permission, will be treated as they de-
serve. Communications addressed to the subscriber in
Shelbyville, will be promptly attended to.

FOSTER DEMASTERS.

October 4, 1838 40-4f

TO FARMERS.

THE subscriber has on hand, a large lot of his late
IMPROVED 1 AND 2 HORSE PLOUGHS,
which he warrants to be a good article. He also has
one left hand pattern, that he would recommend.

WM. P. BROWNING,

Main-street, Lex.

February 7, 1840 6-ta85.*

300 Dollars Reward.

ANAWAY from the subscriber, living near
Georgetown, Scott county, Kentucky,
BILL, JIM AND ISAAC.

BILL left 26th September last.—Said negro is about
45 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, of a dark
complexion, walks very lame, from his left hip having
been dislocated, and is so projected outward that it is
easily dislocated. Had on when he left, a blue cloth
coat, blue jeans pants and white fur hat, with broad
rim.

JIM is about 27 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches
high, heavy built and very black, and has a down look
when spoken to. Had on when he left, a brown jeans
coat, blue jeans pants and black hair cap.

ISAAC is about 24 years of age, very black, about 6
feet high, and very stout; had on when he left, blue
clothing and white hat. Jim and Isaac left on the
morning of the 5th instant.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension
of the above boys, if taken out of the State, or \$100
for either of them out of the State, or \$50 for either
taken in the State and not in this county, or \$25 if taken
in this county, so that I get them.

H. C. GRAVES.

cott county, Feb. 6, 1840 6-4f

NOTICE.

HAVING determined to leave here for a few months
I would say to all persons indebted to Bowman &
Harcourt, that I shall be compelled to close my business,
and all notes and accounts that are not paid by the 1st
day of June will be placed in the hands of an officer.—
All persons indebted to Bowman and Harcourt will call
on J. G. CHINN, who alone is authorized to receive all
money due as aforesaid.

JOHN P. BOWMAN.

Lexington, Feb. 27, 1840—9-2m

Great Western Manufactory
OF FURNITURE, CHAIRS & SOFAS;
Venetian Blinds, Mattresses, Feather Beds, &c.
No. 15, Hunt's Row,
LEXINGTON, KY.

THE subscriber has taken the house at the West
end of Hunt's Row, opposite the Railroad Office,
and has fitted it up for a FURNITURE MANUFAC-
TORY; and is now making some of the most Fashionable
Furniture, Chairs, &c. that is made at the present day.
The subscriber has in his employ, some of the best
workmen in the United States, and is a practical
workman himself. He assures the public that he can
Manufacture Furniture as fashionable and as durable as
it can be made elsewhere,—my stock is a tolerable large
It is useless to enumerate articles, for I can supply my
friends and customers with all kinds of Furniture on ac-
commodating terms as any house in the city. I think
I can please the majority of my customers, if beauty,
durability, and low prices combined together will have
the effect.

PAINING.

I will also fill all orders for Plain, Gold or Ornamental
Signs—Landscape Painting on walls or fire boards, in
oil or distemper colors—Gilding Picture Frames, to-
gether with various kinds of ORNAMENTAL PAINT-
ING as may be wanted. All orders executed with neat-
ness and despatch on the most reasonable terms.
It may be well for the Farmers, Merchants and
Citizens generally, to keep an eye to the difference in
expense and natural effect on the prosperity of the country
by feeding and clothing the mechanics here at home,
and those that live East of the Alleghanies. The more
figuring and cyphering there is done about the matter,
the more Bacon, Flour, Corn, Dry Goods, and Furniture
will be sold here amongst us. I will take a few thous-
and pounds of Bacon, and two or three hundred barrels
of Corn, in exchange for Furniture by way of experi-
ment.

HORACE E. DIMICK,

Lexington, June 20, 1839. No. 15, Hunt's Row.

WILLIAM ALLISON,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

RETURNS his thanks for the encouragement hereto-
fore received in the line of his business, and
takes this method of informing his friends and the
public in general, that he continues the said business on
Upper street, between Norton's apothecary shop and the
market-house; where he will be always ready to serve
customers with work of the best quality. He also an-
nounces, that he has lately received a choice supply of
Eastern Work, selected for himself, consisting of Boots,
Bootes and Shoes of every description, being a regular
assortment for this market. He would ask his friends
and all wishing to be served in his line, to call and ex-
amine his stock.

Lexington, July 25, 1839—30-4f.

LAST NOTICE.

YOUNG Gentlemen wishing to join Mr. Richardson's
Night Class will please (without delay) call and
sign the list at Mr. Rice's book store. As soon as a suf-
ficient number is obtained, the class will commence at
his old room, (Mr. Giron's).
Oct. 23, '39—43-4f

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale TWO HOUSES and
LOTS in the city of Lexington, which she will
sell on accommodating terms. One of them is situated
at the lower end of Main street, adjoining the lot on
which the Bagging and Rope Factory of Drake and
Thompson is situated, and upon it is a comfortable
frame dwelling, kitchen &c. with a handsome garden
ornamented with shrubbery and fruit trees, &c. The
other is situated on the Hill, between Main Cross street
and New street. The lot contains four acres, and there
is also a very convenient and comfortable frame dwell-
ing upon it. The lot is susceptible of improvement, and
of being made a delightful residence. Persons wishing
to purchase either of the above described lots, &c. are
invited to call and examine them. The Terms &c.
will be made known upon application to the undersigned
residing on the lot on the Hill.

ELIZABETH HALL

March 12, 1840—11-4f

BOARDING.

THE subscriber has taken the new brick building,
between the residence of Mrs. Martha W. Keen,
and N. L. Turner, on Limestone street, where a few
young gentlemen can be accommodated with board,
with or without lodging, as may best suit their conve-
nience.

THOMAS GIBBONS.

Lexington march 12-3t

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership hitherto existing under the firm
of HENDREN & HAMPTON is this day dissolv-
ed by mutual consent. All those indebted to the firm
are requested to come forward and settle the same by
the first day of April next. If not settled by that time,
they will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

J. C. HENDREN,

H. W. HAMPTON.

J. C. HENDREN.

Returns his thanks to his former customers for their
liberal patronage, and begs leave to inform them and
the public generally, that he still keeps a house of en-
tertainment, with a wagon yard attached, at the same
old stand, (Water Street,) where he solicits a continu-
ance of the same.

Lexington, March 11, 1840—11-3t

Music for Weddings, Balls and
Parties.

FROM two to six good Musicians, (as a Band,) can
be furnished by application to Mr. RICHARDSON,
No. 49, Limestone, (or North Mulberry) Street, for Lex-
ington, or elsewhere, at a price to suit the times.
Nov. 14, 1839—46-4f

Cheese and Buckwheat Flour.

20 casks Western Reserve Cheese;
10 half barrels Buckwheat Flour;
Just received and for sale low for cash.

JNO. B. TILFORD,

No. 41, Main Street